Business Notices.

TAKE AIM! FIRE! War! war! Hare you heard the shout!
Johney Boll and Jonatha, have got into a post,
All sie going mad-meany to distraction—
And the U. S. Congress goes in for satisfaction. Fits: fits: ! fits: ! All the world's it most on. Hark! hear the toles excess the nighty open.
We are going to fight, and whip, if we are able.
But wait a little while, until we allo our cable. Time! time! time!!! Ob, how it passes by!
Rot lightness under water—the poor fish to fry—
Most assemble seafwa at the bottom of the deep,
And those that keep boorders can Fire very cheap. And those that keep out of the second of the Blood's blood's land is you will see it runOh, what awful also white? Oh, what lots of fun!
We are going to Block on, with Cannon, I suppore,
So I must off to Smiris's to get my soger donner.
SMITH RECTURES' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothin
Varerours. Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton at., New York.

THE EVERETT

and The CRITTENDEN STRAW HATS. For sale by all the Fashionable Retail Dealers

1858.
PAPER HANGIEGS, INTERIOR DECORATIONS,

THOMAS FAYE & Co.,

Importers and Manufacturers,
No. 237 Broadway,
Rear Warren-st., directly opposite the City Hall,
New-York,
Rear Warren-st., directly opposite the City Hall,
New-York,
Raspectfully call attention to their unequalled assortment of
Payer Decorations and Payer Hardings, of every quality and
style, estilable by the weals and ceitings of Paylors, Halls, DuntagBooms, Eabraries, Boudoirs and Chasabers.
They have every style of Payer Litter, from the richest and
most ornate to the most chasts and simple, so displayed on
sorvens that the effect can be fully appreciated.
Their work is always superintended by a member of the firm,
and its obstructer is indicated by the Aware, at a inter-Far, of the
only Gold Medal, ever given for such an object by the Annexicas institutes.

As they are the Sole Agents in the United State.

INSTITUTE.

a they are the Sole Agents in the United States for several of heat French is another turers, all the new styles are received he seat French is anniacturers, all the new styles are builtaneously with their appearance in Paris. The trade supplied at the Lowest Market Parces.

HERRON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S

NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE,
COMPLETE FOR \$25.

Superior to the highest priced Machines, for one quarter the
AGENTS WANTED
NO 447 BROADS CAUTION .- 1 am informed that my patent of Sept. 10, 1846, for IMPROVEMENT IN SUMMING MACHINES is extensively infringed, and especially in this city and vicinity. This is to notify all such persons to desist from further infringement without delay, or they will be dealt with according to law.

E. Howe, Se., No. 447 Broome-st., N. Y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,-"We prefer them for family use." [N. Y. Tribune.
They won the highest premiums in 1837 at the Fairs of the
American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute Estimates
and at the various State Fairs. Office No. 343 Broadway, N. Y.

BROADWAY AND BOWERY.

High Prices, High Rents. Low Prices, Low Rents.

Broscowsy Store Read \$11,000.

Same class Store in Bowery \$1,500 to \$2,000.

GO THEN.

For cheep CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, WINDOW SHADES, Mc.

TO HIKAM ANDERSON'S, No. 39 Rowery.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,

GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depot, No. 191 Brostway,
Corner of Deyest., New-York.

HOWE'S PATENT DOUBLE-THREAD Complete, \$65. The best FamPy Machine in market.
Vinson & Co., Agents, No. 32n Broadway.

RADICAL-CURE TRUSS OFFICE .- MARSH &

Co., No. 2 Vessey, st., Astor House.—Trassez, Supporters. Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varieties evens, and every satisty of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies. KNAPP'S SPRING AND SUMMER BEVERAGE .-

Every person can now make this popular and dedictions beverage by using KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS. A more pleasant and beathy drink is not known. Solid'm bottles at 25 and 50 cents each, with full directions for making it; and for the accommodation of Root-Beer makers, it is put up in two-quart bottles. General Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st. Solid by most wholesale Drugsists. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.-Searching through

kin and gland, nerve and muscle, to 'he very source and center f external cisease, this mild yet powerful vegetable salve effects cure with amazing celerity. Soid No. 30 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

CATARRH.—Dr. GOODALE'S Office, 107.

tion and treatment of Cetarrh and its consequences, Neuralgis,
Headaches, Soro Throat, Bronchtis, and all the derangements
arising from this disease, is at No. 3 Bond-at, New-York.

The pathology advanced and maintained by the undersigned
will commend itself to the judgment of all; and his entire success
in the cure of the most formidable types of this malady is a sufficient guaranty of the correctness of his position.

No. 3 Bond-at, New-York.

R. GOODALE, M. D. CATARRH. -- Dr. GOODALE's office, for consulta-

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES. Largest clock in the world.—This colebrated establishment is at Ro. 223 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous HAR DVK, the best extant. BATCHELOK'S WIGS and TOUTERS have improvements over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

DARRY S. RREOPHEROUS

Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleansing, Carling,
Beautifying, Cleansing, Carling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies try it.

For sale by all Druggists and Performers.

Nem-Hork Dailn Tribune

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1858.

A great storm of rain commenced here between 3 and 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and poured with little cessation till 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, more than thirty hours of steady, soaking rain. We think so much rain has not fallen within so short a time since the great flood of April 30, 1854. The City was better cleaned than it has been by the Street Inspector for months, while the Country in this vicinity is scoured, drenched, saturated. Much damage has been done by the washing of planted fields on sloping ground, leaching out of the richest juices of the soil, beating down grass, pelting the young leaves from trees, &c. We trust little or no damage has been sustained by the embryo fruit, but it is not often that such a deluge is encountered at this season.

In the Cancemi case, on Saturday, Mr. Müller, the Juror who was charged with compleity in trying to send off a witness, was by consent with draws, and the trial proceeds without him. On our first page Mr. M. publishes a card of explanation in regard to the matter, which is recommended to public attention.

The steamer Star of the West arrived from Aspinwall on Saturday, bringing the California mails of May 20 and \$1,446,175 in gold. The principal topic of interest by this arrival is the excitement, which still continues, occasioned by the discovery of gold diggings on Frszer River. Full detsils will be found in the letter of our correspondent.

From EUROPE, news to the 21 inst., brought by

the steamship Nova-Scotia, was obtained off Cape

Race and published in detail in a considerable portion of our impression of Saturday. Lord Stanley had succeeded Lord Ellenborough on the India Board, and had been succeeded, as Colonial Secretary, by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Government had received no official information respecting the alleged visitations of American vessels by British cruisers, but it is stated that strict orders had been issued to the officers to be cautious. The Niagara and Agamemnon had sailed on the experimental trip with the Atlantic Telegraph cable. From India there is later intelligence, principally relating o the movements of troops. The commander inhief had marched for Bareily. Sir Hugh Ross had defeated the rebels, headed by Nena Sahib's brother, at Kurtch. The Bombay market was active, and prices had increased. The money market was very tight. The Greeks at Candia had risen, on the pretext that the tax for exemption from military service was unjust; but, with the arrival of reenforcements to the troops on the island,

Breadstuffs had undergone so change since the last advices worth noting. The weather was favorable for the growing crope.

From Mexico we learn that Gen. Zulosga has imposed a loan on the foreigners in the capital, and has been engaged in suppressing the journals. The Pope sent him a letter of thanks for restoring the property of the clergy. Juarez, who was at Vera Cruz, had possession of all the seaports, except Tampico and Mazatlan. Several battles had been fought, and things were looking gloomy.

The Sepate of the United States, in view of the dilapidated state of the National Finances, including those of the Post-Office, voted to abolish the Franking Privilege-a measure for which ample reasons have existed for at least forty years. When this proposition came before the House, Mr. Winslow of N. C. meved to restrict the abolition of the Franking Privilege to the Senste! which dignified and gentlemanly proposition was carried by 82 Yeas, Nays not counted. If we can procure a list of those 82 Yeas, we shall hold them up to the gaze of an admiring public.

Congress on Saturday disposed of all the Appropriation bills, except the Post-Office, Light-House and Indian bills. Concerning the amerdments of the Senate to the first, by which the franking privilege was abolished and postage raised to five cents, two conferences were had in vain. The Naval bill, as finally passed, provides for the construction of seven sloops of war. The Ocean Service bill allows Mr. Collins his suspended pay, but does not allow him to change the terminus of the line to Southampton. The new loan authorized is for twenty millions at five per cent. The President sent in a message stating that the Tressury was sadly out at elbows, and that further appropriations would probably be needed. The exact amount required it would take till Monday to ascertsin; the session should therefore be prolonged. No action was taken on the matter, but unless both Houses grant an extension, it is understood that an extra session will at once be called. The Senate crowned the day's work by giving Messrs. Bright and Fitch seats as Senators from Indiana.

When our Postal System was reformed, several vears since, a very low rate of compensation was prescribed for advertising lists of Uncalled-for Letters, with the proviso that these lists should in every instance be published in that journal which has the largest circulation within the district which receives its letters through that office. Congress, it seems, has just voted to abolish this wholesome provision, and enset instead that letters shall be advertised in that paper which will do the job cheapest .- That is to say: instead of the journal of largest circulation, the letters are henceforth to be advertised in that which has least, as this can usually afford to advertise them cheapest. Having taken this foolish step, Congress should take another, and abolish the acvertising altogether.

Congress has voted to adjourn at noon to-day, but is quite likely to be compelled by the exigencies of the Treasury to remain in session a day or two longer. The House is ready to adjourn, but the Senate is not, and will have to remain in Executive session a few days, to dispose of some nominations, in case the adjournment should take place to-day.

How business is transacted at the heel of a session may be judged from the following extract from Saturday evening's proceedings:

tract from Saturday evening's proceedings:

Mr. Phelps of Mo. reported from the Committee of Conference upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the hill making appropriations for sundry Civil Expenses of Government, that the Committee recommend that each branch make certain specified concessions.

The House concur in the amendment appropriating \$3,000 for the improvement of Pennsylvania avenue, in this city: in the appropriation for the Little Falls bridge; in the appropriation for the Washington aquedust, in the form in which it passed the Senate; in the appropriation for the Washington aquedust, in the form in which it passed the Senate, in the spropriation for the Observation Houses, with a provise that, except in the cases of the New Orlians and Charleston Custom-Houses, the money shall not be expended until it is known that the buildings will be completed for the sums respectively appropriated, and also with an amendment reducing the appropriations \$160,000 in each case for New Orleans at Charleston in the appropriation to pay the volunteers called out in Kansas by Gov. Genry, and in the provision against obstucing the sheets of Washington in certain cases.

The Senate recede from the appropriation of \$7,000 for improving Jufficiary square in this city: \$10,000 for planting trees on the mail; and \$30,000 for an addition to the City Hall for a Court room.

Both branches agree to the amendment making an appropria-tion for the Capitol Extension, as guended by the House, but with a slight modification; and to the amendment in relation to be continuation of the American State Papers, as amended by the House.

e Bouse.
There are several other modifications which are not of publi

importance.

Mr. G. W. Jones of Tenn, moved to lay the report on thable, preferring the fefeat of the bill to its passure in this shape.

Mr. Clemers of Va. called for the Yeas and Nays—which were dered, and the motion to by on the table was rejected—Yeas 48. Nava 1/9.

The Yeas and Nays were ordered on the report of the Con-tre of Conference, and it was agreed to—Yeas 22, Nays 74.

Here are Millions of Dollars voted away with little or no debate-Millions which the House had deliberately refused to grant-for purposes of no general necessity nor utility. The Washington Aqueduct takes several Millions out of the Treasury of the Nation to enrich the owners of real estate in the Federal Metropolis, for whose beaefit the American People are further taxed to improve their principal streets and mend one of their pridges. One Million or so more are to be put into that National sinking fund, the Capitel Extension; and some Hundreds of Thousands follow the Millions already expended on those foolishly extravagant Custors-Houses which have been for several years in progress at Charleston and New-Orleans. In order to secure all these unjust and wasteful disbursements, the Senate graciously consents to excuse the House from appropriating \$47,000 more for Tree-planting, &c., in Washington (items, perhaps, put in in order to be stricken out by a Committee of Conference), and this sham compromis is put through with little effective resistance, while every dollar is grudged and hardly one appropriated to River and Harbor Improvements, or to anything else calculated to benefit the People. On the back of this comes another begging Message from the President, calling for funds! more funds! Congress must not adjourn without replenishing the Treasury by another loan, though the Mormon War bubble has exploded and the "British Outrage" fizzle has become contemptibly threadbare and ridiculous. Congress is virtually commanded not to adjourn until the President shall have had ample time to scrutinize its bills and veto them if deemed advisable. Meantime, the House can busy itself in passing that little bill for a Fifteen Million Loan, which, as the Secretary of the Treasury initiated and the President has demanded it, it is safe to presume the latter will not veto and cannot require

It does seem to us that, since less than six months will transpire before the reassembling of Congress, the Government ought to be able to get on through that period without this third loan at the present Session; yet we would not have Congress even seem to be grudging or niggardly. It is rather vexatious, however, to realize that the Opposition cannot vote against the lavish appropriations demanded by the Departments and reported by the Democratic Committees without being accused of factiously obstructing the wheels of Government, while, if Repeace had been restored. Cotton, Consols and publicans vote for those Appropriations, they are

much time to consider.

held accountable for any extravagance they may involve. In general, it is safer in cases of doubt to

The dispatch of Gov. Cumming, as printed in full, does not add much to the telegraphic summary heretofore published. He is evidently very little pleased with the idea of being left Governor of a deserted Territory, from which the inhabitants had fled at his approach. He exhibits much anxiety to put a stop to the migration of the Mormons. It would appear that his proposed journey to the southern part of the Territory was mainly in the hope of reassuring the fugitives, and inducing some of them to return. According to statements contained in the San Francisco papers, having an appearance of authenticity, and said to rest on the authority of private letters received at San Bernardino, by the mail of April 7, from Salt Lake City. this migration was first started about the middle of March, at which time Young issued a circular calling upon the people of Salmon River, Oglen, Brownsville, Sutler's Corner, Box Elder, indeed all the settlers north of Salt Lake City, as well as the inhabitants of that city itself, to vacate their homes and remove with their families and goods to the southern district of the Territory, there to await further orders. This command appears to have been in full course of execution on the arrival of Gov. Cumming, nor does that event seem to have put any material stop to it. Brigham's circular recommended that a certain number of men be left to take care of the property, and to secure the growing crops if possible; but should they not be able to do so, they were to burn and destroy everything, rather than have it fall into the hands of the invading Gentiles. According to the Governor's account, there would appear to be not only a readiness but an alacrity to execute these orders. The people take with them their provisions-of which they are said to possess a sufficiency for two years -their cattle, their household goods-in fact, all their movable possessions, even to the doors and windows of their houses.

Not merely antipathy to the presence of the troons in their settlements, and to the idea, as the Governor writes, of being tried by "juries com-"posed of teamsters and followers of the camp," but apprehensions also of Indian outrages, had contributed to this movement. Shortly before it commenced news was arrived of an attack by the Indians on the detached settlement of Samon River, established last Summer by Brigham Young, three hundred miles north of Salt Lake City, the killing of several of the settlers and the driving off their cattle. Other Indian depredations to a serious extent, especially in the stenting of cattle, had been of late committed in the valley itself-depredations which the Mormons believed to have been occasioned by the presence of the army in their neighborhood, if not to have been directly instigated from the camp. It was supposed that Brigham Young and the migrating Mormons would make their first rendezvous in the valley of San Pete, about a hundred and fifty miles south-east from Salt Lake City toward the Rio Colorado. Other accounts mentioned Parowan, about a hundred miles further in the same direction. There are several thriving settlements in these valleys; but the amount of tillable land is quite limited, entirely ipsufficient for the whole number of Mormons, so that their stoppage there could only be temporary. Gov. Cumming thinks, from some hints dropped by Brigham Young, that Sonora is their ultimate destination. Doubtless the movement will be entirely governed by the course of events. There can be little doubt that Young possesses influence enough with the great bulk of his followers to induce them to go wherever he pleases. The very small number of fifty-six men and thirty-three women, who have registered themselves under Gov. Cumming's notice to that effect, as desirous of his assistance and protection in proceeding to the States, shows the strength of Brigham Young's hold upon his

disciples. It would appear that Dr. Forney, who is commissioned as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, had proceeded to Salt Lake City to join Gov. Cumming. Chief Justice Eckles and Marshal Dotson remained at the last accounts in the can From the Governor's reference, in his dispatch to Mr. Cass, to "juries composed of teamsters and followers of the camp," an evident slur at the indictments found last Winter against Brigham Young and others, there is probably no coincidence of opinion between them. It would appear that Echo Cañon and the other passes of the eastern frontier were still occupied by parties of armed Mormons, but the Governor states that he has taken measures to cause their withdrawal, and also to protect the buildings and other improvements of the abandoned northern settlements.

The latest accounts contain no mention of the movements or whereabouts of Col. Kane. The Peace Commissioners, whose office appears likely to prove a sinecure, were at Fort Laramie on the 18th of May, and expected to reach Camp Scott about the end of the month, by which time, or little later, Gov. Cumming will also have returned to the camp. From the closing sentence of Gov. Cumming's dispatch, we conclude that he is vested with a discretionary command over the movements of the troops, and that he will retain them at Camp Scott until he hears from the President. This will no doubt be a severe disappointment to the troops, though with Salt Lake City burned to the ground and the country deserted, they would scarcely be better off there than in their present quarters, while Brigham Young and his people at San Pete or Parawan would be as much out of reach as they are now at Salt Lake City.

Should the Mormons execute their threat of burning Salt Lake City, and abandoning that part of the Territory, it may be questioned whether, so far as facilities are concerned for overland communication between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific, anything would be gained by the change. There can be no question that the Mormon settlement has proved a great convenience to travel by that route; and taking as true all the charges and complaints which have been made against the Mormons, it may well be doubted whether the sort of population which would be likely to succeed them would be found more hospitable or less exacting. To anybody but the Mormons, the Salt Lake Valley could hold out little attraction, except as a convenient station for levying a heavy tribute on the travel to and from California; and it is very doubtful whether the miscellaneous vagabonds of the prairies, into whose occupancy the valley would be likely to fall, might not soon become much more obnoxious to travelers by that route than the Mormons ever have been.

We have been looking over several newspaper ecounts of the Gold in Iowa. They amount in substance to this-There is Gold in the soil of Iowa, generally in the form of very fine dust, and some people guess that others have made good | eath article, which grants to the United States the

wages in digging for it, but the proof on this head right of purchasing or leasing a piece of ground on County found a lump worth \$17 while plowing, and, if he keeps on plowing, may very possibly find digging, he will probably waste the lump he now has and never see another. It is quite clear that in Iowa-and almost everywhere else.

troubles of the American Tract Society, and the

sorrows of the Reverend Seth Bliss. In this, as in

so many cases of social rupture, Slavery is the

sundering wedge, the apple of discord, the busy

devil that will not down at the bidding of the pious

or profane. The great question is, Do slaveholders

need a particular and special spiritual pabulum?

There are tracts for drunkards, blasphemers, the

lewd, the miserly, and the knavish; for loud-

mouthed, ill-mannered infidels who flaunt their dis-

belief in the face of the world; for the frivolous,

the thoughtless and the giddy; for theater-goers

and dancers; for men and women and children; for

those who are convalescent; for merchants, and mechanics and farmers; but there should be no this institution of Slavery so thoroughly and inherently divine that all who participate in its blessings are sanctified, and need no human helper? Not for them, are we to believe, are the little fourpaged messengers of salvation? the maternal care of societies? the watchfulness of pastors? Living and sanctified monuments of the mercy and goodness of God, why for them should presses teem, and rich men and poor widows contribute millions or mites? This view of the case is favored by sundry gentlemen not heretofore ranked as apostles, and among them by that shining light of the church, the Honorable Rufas Choate, who is now training for the next gubernatorial race in Massachusetts, but who nevertheless has found time to write a Christian and consolatory letter to the Rev. Seth Bliss. Mr. Choate's interest in tracts and religious works in general is of the most ardent nature; and he pours oil into the gaping wounds of Bliss with a kindliness truly Samaritan. Without a fee, we venture to say, he declares that it would be damnable, heterodoxical, wicked and unconstitutional, for the American Tract Society to meddle with Slavery. The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop is of a like mind, but not having the gift of tongues like the Honorable Rufus, the ex-Speaker manages to say in nine lines all that Mr. Choate said in fifty. His opinion, long cherished." as he informs us, is that the Tract Society should not print anti-Slavery articles. But Mr. Bliss has other comforters. Chief Justice. Shepley of Maine is very indignant that there should be any discord during the present revival season. President Lord of Dartmouth College is of like mind. He praises the "judgment, candor, good "taste and Christian independence and fidelity" of the Reverend Seth Bliss; and considering that Dr. Lord is upon the record as an advocate of the divine origin of Slavery, we do not see how he could well write less. Dr. Richards of Hanover, N. H., piously thanks God that the Reverend Seth Bliss has been enabled to write a book in his own de fense. R. S. Haines of Elizabeth, N. J., is equally pleased, intimates that he should like to pay part of the printer's bill incurred by the Reverend Seth Bliss, which is more, we suspect, than the Honorable Rufus Choate offered to do. So the Reverend Seth Bliss is not without rods and staffs of the most distinguished kind, even in his sore estate. If all his admirers will follow the example of the New-Jersey devotee, and send the Reverend Seth Bliss some money, he may be enabled to start a Tract Society of his own, conducted upon the most approved principles, and warranted not to hurt the feelings, by its publications, of a single man-stealer or woman-flogger in the Union. The complacency with which the Rev. Mr. Bliss

receives these assurances of distinguished consideration from the high and mighty of the earth must be slightly disturbed by the reflection that all contests of this character end in the same way. When this Anti-Slavery wedge is once driven in there has never been found to this day a plaster sufficiently consistent to close the fissure in any ecclesiastical structure. Sooner or later, in every division of the Church, will the contest arise. It does not happen to be one which can be abated by soft speeches or by casuistry, by bullying or by whining. We do not pretend to estimate the motives of Pro-Slavery men in the Northern Church. We have never thought it necessary to call them by hard names. It is more than possible that a majority of them are merely blind and mistaken. But if they be sincere, what grief, what mortification, what despair is in store for them. Take this very matter of the Tract Society. There are those, doubtless, who attach to its operations the highest degree of importance; who believe it to be a most important instrument of buman salvation, and who are nervously timid lest any departure from its mechanical routine should impair its usefulness. These men are firmly persuaded that a great many tracts should be printed, and that a great many people should read them; that a great deal of money should be spent, and therefore a great deal contributed: that this money should come from all quarters-from the South as well as from the North. People like the Rev. Seth Bliss no doubt honestly think the thoughts of infidels and of half-way hatters. The machine, carefully constructed and delicate and complicated, must be kept in motion at all hazards. The highest morality is in thus keeping it constantly moving. To secure this, laws which in morals are akin to laws in physics are defied, and miracles are earnestly prayed for. The result must be an ignominious breaking down of the whole ponderous structure. It must fall, and it must bury under its ruins the Doctor Lords and Seth Blisses, the reverend and the irreverend, who vainly hope to restart it. It is sad, but there is no help for it. To narrow-minded men, not over-given to philosophical scrutiny, the result may appear deplorable and even terrible-an inscrutable dispensation of Providence. But others see only the effects of natural causes. Slaveholding, the fruitful source of countess iniquities, cannot be justified or defended by any creed of any Christian sect. As men grow earnestly religious they will become earnest opponents of this wrong, which to the mere statesmen appears only as a blunder. When Mr. Bliss has suspended the laws of gravitation, it will be time enough for him to start his model Tract Society.

The last advices from Bogota represent the Cass-Herran treaty for the settlement of the damages growing out of the Panama riot as still pending in the New-Granadian Congress. The Senate, it will be recollected, had only consented to the ratification of the treaty with certain alterations, of which the most material was the striking out of the sev-

is very meager. One Dutchman in Warren one of the islands of the Bay of Panama, for the establishment of a coal depot. The action of the Senate was not, however final in the miller, as by the more. If he stops plowing and betakes himself to New-Granadian Constitution the House also has the privilege of passing upon treaties. That body, under the influence of President Ospins, passed the treaty the plow is the proper implement for gold-digging through a first reading in its original form, without taking any notice of the modifications proposed by the Senate. This led to a proceeding on the part Some of our readers have heard at least of the of the Senate, conformably, we suppose, with the legislative usages of New-Granada, but very different from ours. When the treaty came up for a second reading-for the ratification of a treaty seems to go through all the formalities attending the enactment of a law-the Senate sent one of their members to support on the floor of the House the modifications which had been suggested by that body. At the last accounts, the debate was still going on, the ratification of the treaty without any changes being advocated by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who enjoys by right of his office the

privilege of addressing the House. The objections of the New-Granadians to the coal-depot grant are very plausible. It is altothose who are well, for those who are sick, and for gether a new thing for one Government to become the proprietor, or the occupant in its own name tracts for slaveholders. Is there something about | and right, of real estate within the territory of another. There seems to be no reason why the United States should not provide itself with coal depets and other similar conveniences in the Bay of Panama, as it does in other foreign countries. through the agency of individuals, especially as, by the laws of New-Granada, citizens of the United States are privileged to hold lands on the same basis with native citizens. It is therefore no wender, especially considering the degree of suspicion into which our fillibustering tendencies have brought us, that the coal depot is looked upon as a mere cover for getting possession of an island which we might hereafter convert into a fortress able to command the Bay of Panama.

> The Detroit Free Press, discussing the approaching Election in Kansas, under the English bill, says: What metive induced Mr. Babcock, the President of the Kansas Black Republican Senate, to propose that the election should not be held until August, we cannot pretend to say. But it is the fact that he did

make the proposition, and the other members of the mound agreed to it an hout hesitation."

— Why, the simple and obvious reason for Mr. Babcock's proposition is found in the fact that Monday, August 2d-the day proposed by him for the Kansas election-is the regular day for the Missouri election, when Members of Congress and a Legislature are to be chosen in that State. The calculation of Mr. Babcock is that the Border-Ruffians will have too much business at home to be able to do their usual amount of voting at Kickapoo, Oxford and other polls on the Kansas side of the border. Such a happy conjunction was well worth waiting two months for.

At the Called Session of the present Senate, which commenced on the 4th day of March, 1857, Messrs, Jesse D. Bright and Graham N. Fitch presented what purported to be credentials entitling them to seats as Sepators from Indiana. They were met at the threshold by a remonstrance signed by a majority of the members of the State Senste of Indians, composing one branch of the Legislature by which they claimed to have been elected, denying that any such election had taken place, and protesting against their admission to seats. The laws of Indiana require a concurrence of the Senate with the House in appointing a meeting in Jeint Ballot for the choice of United States Senators, and no such concurrence was ever had. The Senate never assented to such Joint Ballot, and only a minority of its members attended the Joint Ballot, which, having been agreed to for another purpose, was most dishonorably perverted to an attempt to choose Senators.

The facts in the case lay within a narrow con pass, and were easily comprehended. In case of conflict or doubt, Indianapolis, where the pretended election was held, was within two days by mail and two hours by telegraph of Washington. So there was no excuse in the circumstances of the case for keeping the matter in suspense for more than three

And yet the political friends of Messra. Bright and Fitch, who constitute a strong and most unscrupulous majority of the Senate, have been over fifteen months hardening their hearts and faces for the outrage of pronouncing those gentlemen rightfully chosen Senators from Indiana! From month to month, the minority have brought up the question and insisted that it be disposed of, but the majority have persistently shuffled it aside, to the grievous wrong of the pretenders and of Indiana, if they were indeed elected. At last, in the dying hours of the long session, after Messrs. Bright and Fitch have been serving continuously for more than six months, they are confirmed in their seats by party drill and a party vote. This vote is directly in the teeth of that by which the same party unseated Mr. Harlan as a Senator from Iowa. In Mr. Harlan's case, the Democratic Senate agreed with the Whig House in designating a day on which a Joint Ballot should be held for the choice of a U. S. Senator. The meeting was accordingly held, but no choice effected, when the Joint Ballot adjourned over to another specified day. On that day, the Democratic Senators, learnirg that a choice was likely to be effected, refused to attend. This was right'y held by the majority of the whole Legislature not to vitiate the Joint Ballot already formed by the concurrence of the Senateso the business proceeded, and Mr. Harlan was chosen. The U. S. Senate, upon a contest, decided that he was not rightfully chosen, because a majority of the Senators deserted the Joint Ballot duly convened. So Mr. Harlan was sent home, but immediately re-elected. And now the men who sent him home have decided that Bright and Fitch are duly elected!

The investigations instituted by the late Common Council, and continued by the present Board, have so surfeited the public mind with disclosures of frauds and defalcations on the part of contractors and public officers that the announcement made on Saturday morning last of a defalcation of a prominent public officer, amounting to some two hundred thousand dollars, seems scarcely to have ruffled the equanimity of our citizens, and thus far has elicited but little notice or remark. Again, in the proceedings of the Board of Coun-

cilmen, on Thursday evening last, a circumstance ocurred which plainly indicates that the majority in that Board are not only aware of the indifference existing in the minds of the people in regard to our City affairs, but also that they entertain the most perfect contempt for public opinion, and that they are utterly reckless of their own personal characters. The circumstances alluded to will be found in the following extract from the published proceed-

ings of the Board of Councilmen: "Of Committee on Joint Accounts, recommending, in the everpayment of Torrance Farley, that the Controller be directed

to retain \$4.500.45, with interest from Dec 4.1255 from himoney now due, or which may become day, to Terrance Fairle to reimburse the City for overpayments to him to that amount "It was moved by Mr. Genet that the report be laid over "Mr. Cornell said it was evident Genet wanted to saving something, but it did not appear what it was." The motion to adopt was lost, 10 to 9-13 votes being a limit of the motion to adopt was lost, 10 to 9-13 votes being a From the published proceedings it appears the throughout this debate, Henry W. Genet, Council man, urgently opposed the resolution.

The facts are these : The sum of \$1,308 ; was paid to Terrence Farley, a contractor, & work which he never performed. This money h been assessed upon the owners of property on Pitts first street-a sewer having been built in that street by Farley. This \$4 308 45 must come out of the pockets. It is a bold fraud upon them. Theses. dle was reported to the Common Council, and the above resolution off-red, for the purpose of rees. ering the money. And Henry W. Genet, win eight others of that Board, voted against a Owners of property on Fifty-first street, can pa for a moment imagine the reason why Heary Genet and his eight followers stood up in the Board the unblushing advocates of a fraud a swindle on your pockets? What hope is the or this outraged community when members a the Common Council will vote to keep money trandelently obtained in the pockets of the swi dling contractor? What regard for personal char acter must a man have who will cast such a vote Citizens! taxpayers! look at it. Contractors who have fraudulently obtained hundreds of thousand of dollars for which your property is assessed-Cal lectors who have plunged their hands into the Treasury to the tune of \$200,000 a piece-public officers who are largely defaulters-find themselve defended and sustained by members of the Com mon Council! The reports of the Joint Committee on Accounts, exposing these frauds and reconmending action on the part of the Common Com. eil, sleep the sleep of death in the Board of Cous cilmen. Their next step will be to stop all futur investigations by refusing the appropriations and for. And then the plunderers will shou is triumph.

Perhaps, when Mr. Senator Gwin has settle matters with Mr. Senator Wilson, he may find time togive a little attention to what is said about him at home. The Alta California, which is, we believe a Democratic paper, charges him in express terms with being "a political hucksterer, who parters the powers which his position gives him for fith · lucre, and bedraggles the toga of a Senator of the "United States in the slime and filth of political corruption." According to that paper, he is to garded in California as "the tool" and "hired se-"vant" of that "monstreus monopoly, the Mu "Company;" and it is even insinuated that he splendid Washington establishment is kept up-is part, at least-at the expense and for the benefit of that concern. If there is any truth in these charges, it is not so surprising that, when thiering was mentioned in connection with California affairs Mr. Gwin took it for granted that he must be simed at.

LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH,

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUSE.

From a Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, June 13, 1868.

Congress remained in session till after midnight on Saturday. The House preserved its good temper throughout. There were some unpleasant demonstrations in the Senate, notwithstanding the closing of the refectory, which institution has now, however, in effect been revived in varous committee rooms to the serious discredit of the body and the embarrassment of legislation.

The Postmaster-General has not signed any cootract with the Tehuantepec Company, as hereto fore stated. The parties interested gave false assurances of that fact. The arrangements depeated entirely upon a contingent appropriation from Co-

The documents sent to the Senate by the Pres-Forsyth to negotiate upon the basis of the fund corporation formed by certain contending parties thus ignoring Col. Sloo's interests entirely. The exposure of facts will excite much comment when

folly understood. The Naval bill passed by a compromise in the conference provides for seven sloops-of-war.

The Ocean Steamer bill was finally accept which allows Mr. Collins his suspended pay, while refusing to change the terminus to Southampte from Liverpool. An artful amendment, intended to allow Postmaster-General Brown to contract for ocean mail service for five years, was discovered and modified so as to be limited to two years, and an allowance of ocean and inland postage for transportation.

Two conferences failed to reconcile the dissert ments on the Post-Office bill, the Senate adhering to the increase of rates of postage and to the sholl tion of the franking privilege. The House the adopted a new bill, confined to the appropriation strictly, but Mr. Toombs and others in the Seast raised unnecessary difficulties, and the Committee adjourned without action.

The loan was raised to twenty millions, and fre per cent was fixed as the rate of interest.

Gen. Scott is engaged with the Secretary of Wa in planning the distribution of the regular forces now assembled and marching to Utah. Alarg body will be retained at Sait Lake till order and have been fully established. Mr. Bright's friends gave him a congratulatory

severade last night, which they could well afford

Three Appropriation bills are yet to be setal upon, viz: the Post-Office, Lighthouse and Iolian It is thought that the Senate will accept the first with such of its amendments as the House slepted in the discarded bill.

The President was absent from church to-isf. being engaged in reading all the public and prime bills sent him. He is prepared to return most of them to-morrow, though he intimated yesters that he would sign no more of a private character.

Nearly two hundred nominations are yet been the Senate. The appointments of Messrs. Sen and Sanders of New-York, and of Mr. Manders of California, and various appointments in Illiani and Michigan, will be severely overhauled. Slidell is decided against Collector Scholl, as he is a candidate for the Presidency, and is working other wires.

Many diplomatic changes are to be reserved in after the adjournment. All resignations are held over for that purpose.

The Senate meets at 11 o'clock to-morrow, and the House at 10. Therefore, one hour only is left for extending the session. Mr. Toombs of all other malcontent might consume the whole time